

The Great War—1440th Day

Devoli and Tomorica rivers, and Kurshova.

Statement issued by the War Office in Rome says: "In Albania we maintain contact with the enemy's new line north of the Semeni."

"On the lower Devoli, retreating enemy columns were attacked and dispersed Thursday night."

"Since July 6 we have taken more than 1,800 prisoners, including sixty-one officers."

The statement on operations in the Balkans issued by the War Office in Paris to-night says:

"EASTERN THEATRE, July 12.—There were patrol encounters on the Struma, where Greek troops dispersed a Bulgarian detachment, and at the Cerna Bend. Artillery activity was displayed by both sides in the neighborhood of Doiran, east of the Vardar and in the region of the lakes. In the course of aerial engagements an enemy airplane was forced by the British to land near Doiran."

In Albania the enemy has retreated on an organized line bounded by Pashtani, Selchani, Hill 500, the confluence of the Tomorica and the Devoli and Kurshova. The number of prisoners taken by our troops has increased to 470. The enemy suffered very heavy losses during his retreat."

500 Taken by French In the Recapture of Rouvelles Plateau

(By The Associated Press)

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 12.—The superbly executed local action carried out by the French to-day southeast of Amiens not only gave them a large batch of prisoners, but brought into their possession the entire Rouvelles Plateau, dominating the region between the rivers Avre and Moreuil and the Noye, through which the main railroad from Paris to Amiens passes, and which has been in the hands of the enemy since March.

More than 500 German officers and men already captured have been sent to the rear, and others are arriving.

The artillery preparation preceding the attack was brief, but it was of a powerful character and the aim of the guns was so accurate that when the infantry went over they found the trees in the small woods abounding in this vicinity reduced to matchwood.

The Germans had laid a widespread network of barbed wire in these woods and the shells had blown the wire into a great tangle, making the wire of the attackers most difficult. The French troops, however, overcame the almost impassable obstacles by gallant perseverance while under the incessant fire of hundreds of machine guns.

The assault began early in the morning and lasted three hours. The Frenchmen advanced at some places to a depth of 2,000 yards along a front extending for nearly five miles. The village of Castel first fell before the dash of the French. Next came the dashing attack, Anchin Farm next succumbed and Grosette Wood and Brettes Wood followed. Then Billot Wood was captured. The most determined opposition of the enemy, who seemed firmly decided to hold the positions at all costs.

The feat of the French troops was all the more remarkable as, between the two extreme points of the operation—Senect Wood and Arrière Wood—the ground is broken by hills and deep ravines where the enemy had good shelter and was able to concentrate his forces without being seen. The French, however, daunted the French infantrymen, and they carried the positions with courage and dash which took them considerably beyond the objectives set for them.

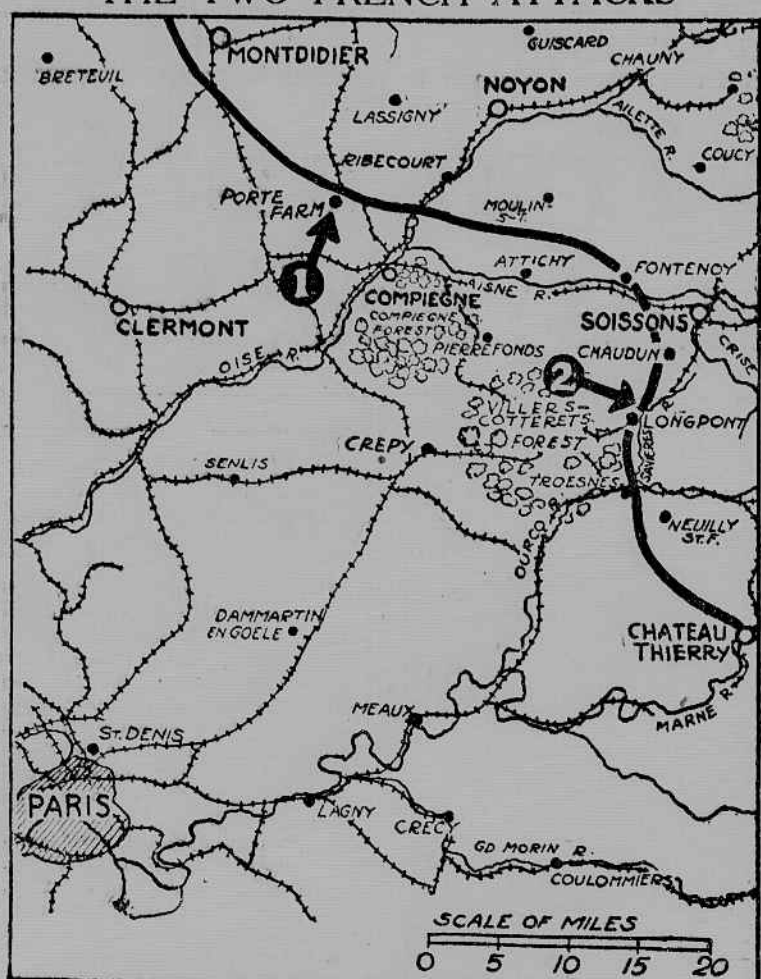
The Germans suffered heavily in the dead and wounded, in addition to prisoners, while material and machine guns were captured in considerable quantities. The advance has given the French good observation posts from which they can see every movement of the enemy along the main roads and in Moreuil and Mally-Rainval, a region which was the scene of the severest fighting in March and April.

Charter of German Alliance Revoked

House Passes Bill Taking
Away Rights of Teuton
Organization

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The House to-day passed the senate bill repealing the act incorporating the National German-American Alliance, after a debate of only a few minutes. There was no record vote.

THE TWO FRENCH ATTACKS



The arrows indicate the region of the two new French gains on the West front. Southeast of Montdidier the French advanced more than a quarter of a mile near Porte Farm, arrow (1). In Champagne they pushed across the Savieres River in the direction of arrow (2).

Prussians Have 47 Divisions in Russia; Seek Grain and Oil

Turks Are Coöperating in
Move Toward Baku to
Control Caucasus

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 13.—On the fronts in the Marne district held by American troops last night was the quietest of any since the Germans, in their sweep southward, were stopped at the north bank of the river. In some sections not a single German shell came over, while in others the artillery fire was far below the normal.

It has rained every day for the last four days in this region, with the result that the fields and roads are sticky and wet, and unfavorable for marching and fighting. This fact may have had something to do with holding back the expected German offensive. At the same time the weather has worked to the advantage of the Americans, for during the rainy period they have been able to strengthen still further their dispositions of forces and their defenses.

The German concentrations are known to be remaining where they were a week ago. Of course there have been movements of enemy forces of which the command has been apprised. It is considered possible that, even with the bad conditions under foot, the enemy may launch his attack at any moment, but it is not believed he will do so until the sun dries the earth. One day of hot sunshine might be sufficient for this purpose, providing no more rain falls, but at this writing low clouds are scurrying over this section of France, threatening a downpour at any moment.

Turks March to Baku

Further southwest, in the Caucasus, small German forces are marching toward Baku, while the Turks are making for the same objective from the south. The enemy plans in Russia are said to be chiefly economic. Germany and Austria desire to secure grain, metals and oil. Germany also has a military objective in Finland, where the Kaiser aims to capture the extreme northern point of the country in order to convert the harbors into submarine bases. With northern submarine bases, Germany hopes to sever all communications with the Allied powers of Western Europe and to occupy Russia's only remaining outlet toward the west by way of the Murman coast and Archangel.

Germany undoubtedly plans military

operations against these ports and the surrounding country held at present by the Allies. These operations would be complete with the capture of the town of Volodga, which would completely cut Russia off from the Western Allies.

The Allies landed troops on the Murman coast in order to protect the people and munitions from the Germans, at the request of the Russian authorities of the district, and acting in complete cooperation with the local Soviet.

Rainy Night Is Quietest Yet for Americans on Marne

(By The Associated Press)

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The battle of Chemin des Dames began during the full moon, which is now in the first quarter. The May attack was planned to last only a few days, but the present gigantic struggle may continue for a month. It is considered probable that the enemy's long range bombardments of Paris will be renewed as soon as the offensive is in full swing.

Without minimizing the seriousness of the situation, it can be stated positively that the Allied high command regards the future with confidence.

German Blow, Aimed at Paris, Appears Near

Ludendorff Expected to
Hurl Hordes Between
Rheims and Verdun

Foe Shifts Troops
To Southern Line

Allied Command Is Fully
Prepared and Confident
of Blocking Drive

By Arthur S. Draper
(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, July 13.—Despite heavy showers in the last few days, the Germans seem about ready to open their great summer battle—their most powerful and determined blow in the 1918 campaign. Ludendorff wants to score a knockout and a quick decision.

France is likely to feel the full weight of the great German army, which has undergone complete reorganization during the last month. Where will the blow fall? It seems a safe guess to select Paris as the German objective.

If this guess proves correct there is likely to be a resumption of activities south of Montdidier and possibly east of Rheims. That Ludendorff will select a sector unassailed hitherto in this campaign seems probable, which would place the chief attack somewhere between Rheims and Verdun, with possible subsidiary drives between Montdidier and the Marne.

Moving Forces Southward

Recent Allied raids, of which there have been a great number, have shown the enemy holding their lines north of the Aisne very lightly. There have been indications of movement southward in the last fortnight. Political reasons dictating a German effort against Paris. Although events have disproved the frequent forecast of a renewal of the German attack, there seems no doubt that this time a great blow is imminent. Foe will not be caught napping, and the enemy will meet stiff obstacles, whatever road to Paris he selects.

Because Ludendorff will attack regardless of the initial cost, it is well to be prepared for enemy advances during the first days. Either side is bound to win ground under the pressure of the initial cost of defense. The anxious question to both sides is the developments after the first shock: to the Allies, whether they can find the "dead end" of the attack and check the whole movement; to the enemy, where they can exploit their initial success.

Tanks are almost certain to play an important part in the new battle. The German system of attack consists of a short, heavy bombardment, then a quick thrust by storm troops in echelon formation, machine and light field guns being used to widen the salient.

Foe Using Big Tanks

Recent fighting has shown the Germans employing more tanks. Great ponderous monsters, armed with heavy guns and clusters of machine guns. In the new attacks the enemy is likely to use many of these highly mobile batteries, many against them will be pitted French mosquito tanks—sort of a David and Goliath combat, with it is hoped, similar results.

Germany lost many of her finest storm troops on the Somme, the Lys and the Marne; that is one reason why the enemy has been so slow in launching his summer campaign. Ludendorff is certain to take his time at the outset, and the real test will come when the Allies encounter his second rate divisions, those needed to exploit the initial gains.

Germany begins the new phase with markedly inferior air force. Early in the battle the Allies' superiority is likely to become apparent. Britain has developed this branch of fighting amazingly in the last few months, while American airmen have advanced rapidly.

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Government Wins Control Of Wire Lines

Continued from page 1

termed a further step toward government ownership and socialism. Although the statements of the Cabinet officers indicated the powers might be used as soon as granted, there has been no announcement as to just what the President intends to do, or when. During debate on the resolution it was said the government would take over to supervise or to take possession of only trunk lines and connective systems, leaving to their own management the thousands of rural and small independent systems throughout the country. Following is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession of, and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio systems or any part thereof and to operate the same in such manner as may be deemed desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: Provided, That just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person en-

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American Wounded Begin Arriving at London Hospitals

Most of Them Come In at
Night and All Receive
Best of Care

Smoke in Ambulances

Patients Visited Regularly by
Committee Formed of
Women From U. S.

LONDON, July 13.—American wounded are now arriving in London in considerable numbers from the sections of France where the Americans are brigaded with the British. They reach the various main line stations on British hospital trains, together with the hundreds of British wounded with which the trains are laden.

The American soldiers are receiving the best of care and are being visited by American women members of a committee formed to look after them as soon as the hospital authorities give their permission. Most of the American cases arriving in London are classified as serious. About one-fourth of the men received their wounds while in the fighting line, the remainder being accidents or sick cases. In the latter category are a considerable number of men who have pneumonia or appendicitis.

At each station a long line of British ambulances are lined up and they take away the men in rotation as they are detained. The Americans take their turn with the rest and are transported to whatever London hospital their particular ambulance happens to represent. The automobile ambulances used in London are of the latest type and usually accommodate four men.

The soldiers often receive cigarettes as they detain and are permitted to smoke as they lie on the ambulance stretchers for a ride of one to four miles from the railway station to the hospital.

Most hospital trains arrive in London in the evening and the ambulances, with their brilliant headlights and rosy electric lighted interiors, are a familiar sight in the London streets. The pedestrian catches a glimpse of the ambulance and during the last few evenings it has been often possible to see American soldiers lying at the side of English, Australian and Canadian litters, all cheerfully smoking cigarettes.

As soon as the American patients reach the hospital their arrival is reported to the American Army Medical Service and to the American Red Cross. It is expected that as soon as the American authorities take over the two London hospitals which the American Red Cross recently announced were to be used exclusively for American wounded, most of these men will be transferred from the hospitals they are in at present to a hospital which has a staff of American doctors and nurses. Two new American hospitals, located in the London suburbs, will be taken over within a fortnight.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General Pershing's official communiqué, issued today by the War Department, describes operations in the various sectors occupied by American troops through July 7 to 10. It says:

"Section A.—In the Chateau Thierry region a trench raid attempted by the

enemy broke down with losses under our fire. "Yesterday our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the region of Thiaucourt."

"Section B.—In the Chateau Thierry region conditions on the day of July 8 were normal. A German patrol was driven back with losses by an American patrol in the Belleau region. There was much other patrolling activity on both sides, but there were no incidents except fire directed from the German front lines on an American patrol. There was more German artillery fire for adjustment than usual, with the customary harassing fire. Some shrapnel was used. Considerable circulation was noted in the Torcy region."